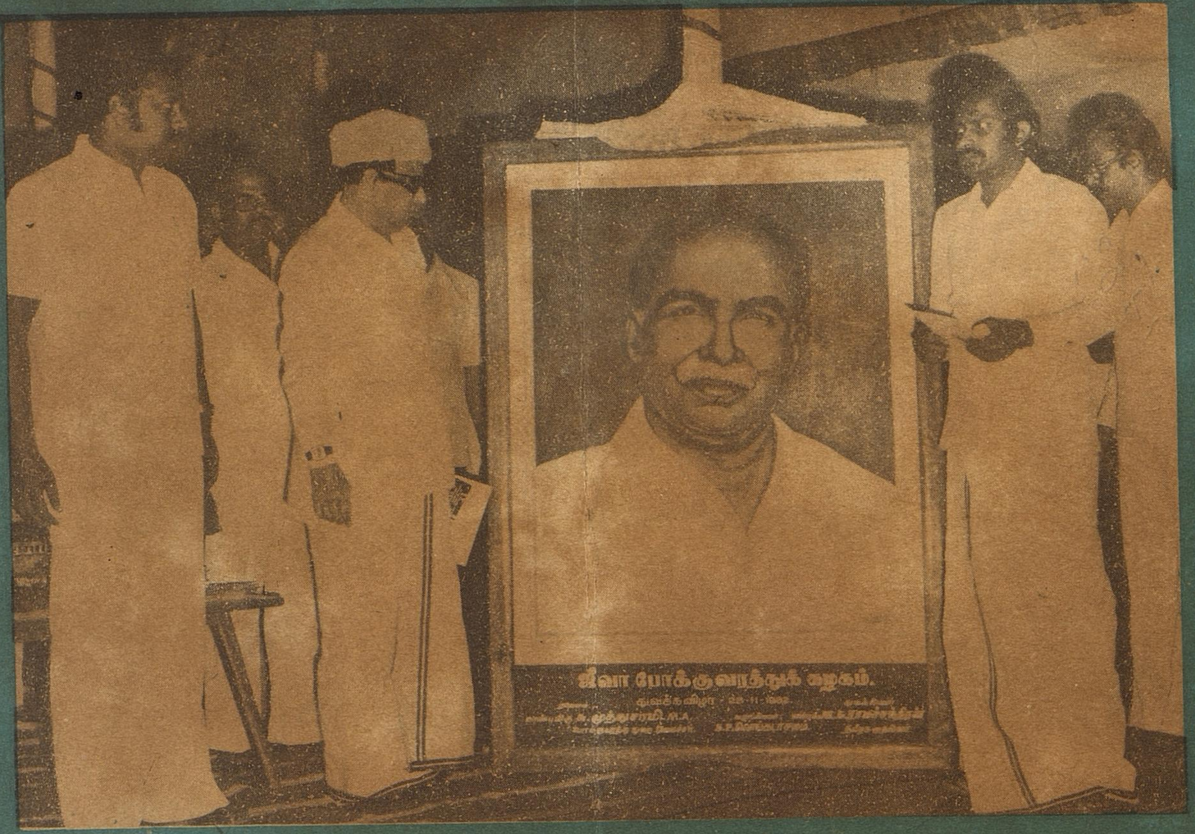
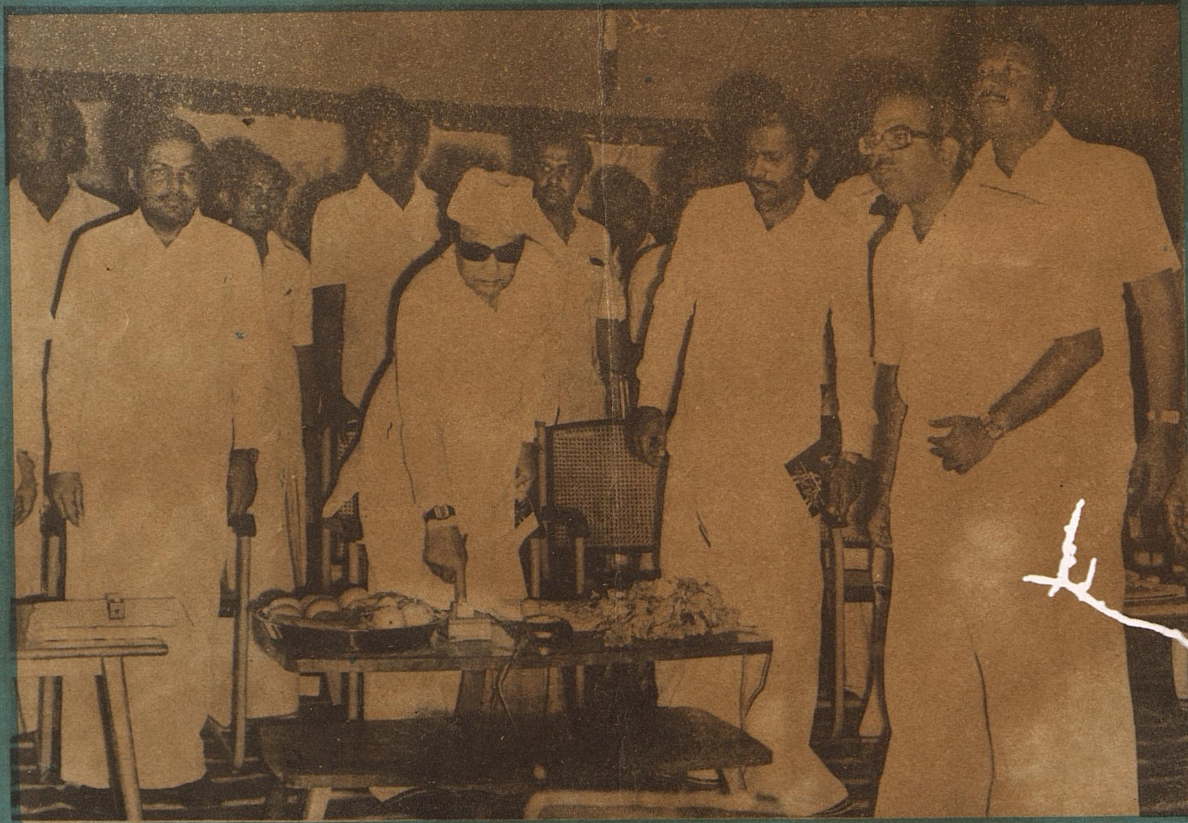
Tamil Arasu

December 1982 75p.

Thiruvalluvar Year—2013

Karthigai - Margazhi, Dhundubi





Inaugural Function of Jeeva Transport Corporation at Erode on 28.11.'82

Tamil-Arasu

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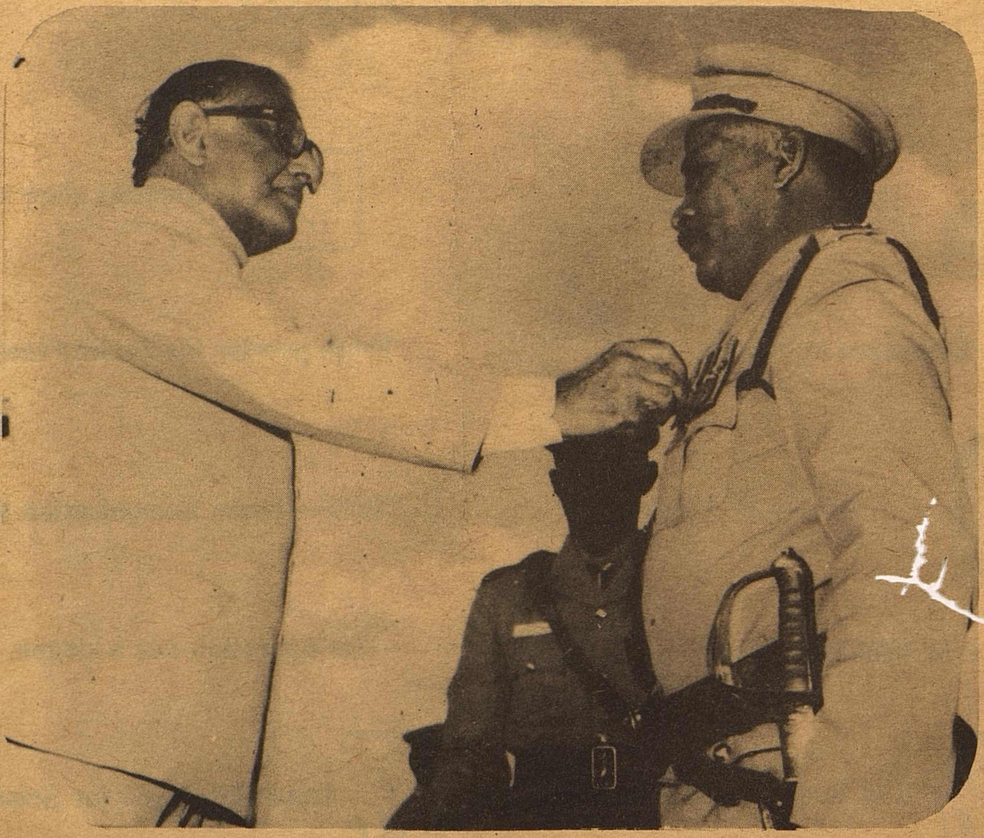
Flag Day Message

We celebrate the Armed Force Flag Day this year, as before, on the 7th December 1982.

The contributions we get from the Public on this day by sale of flags are utilised for the benefit of ex-servicemen. On this day, we remember with gratitude how well they have served the nation by guarding our freedom and territorial integrity. We have organisations to plan and implement various schemes for the welfare of ex-servicemen. These measures call for generous public support. May I appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to contribute liberally on this day and thereby help a deserving cause.

—*S. L. Khurana,*
GOVERNOR OF TAMIL NADU.



President's Police Medals were presented by Thiru S. L. Khurana Governor of Tamil-Nadu at Madras Raja Rathinam Stadium on 6-12-'82

FLAG DAY MESSAGE

Every year, December 7th, is observed as FLAG DAY which is an occasion to recall with pride, the shinning deeds of valour and supreme scrifices of the three arms of the defence personnel which adorn the pages of history of our great country. It is also on occasion to recall the risk they undertake in the defence of the country.

A number of welfare schemes have been launched for rehabilitating the retired defence personnel and the dependants of the ex-servicemen through the funds collected on the FLAG DAY.

I appeal to the people to make liberal contributions to the 'FLAG DAY FUND' enthusiastically with a sense of duty and gratitude, while appreciating the selfless services rendered by our armed forces who are vigilant not only during wars but also in peace time in defending the country's borders.

—*M. G. Ramachandran,*
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMIL NADU.

CHIEF MINISTER DONATES ONE MONTH'S SALARY TOWARDS FLAG DAY FUNDS

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, donated one month's salary towards Flag Day Funds when Thirumathi C. K. Gariyali, Collector of Madras and Thiru M. Madhavan Nambiar, Deputy Secretary to Government and Director of Ex-Servicemen's Welfare called on him on the of Flag Day. (7.12.82)

Social RELEVANCE IN writing

Thiru. R. M. Veerappan,
Minister for Information and Religious Endowments.

Mr. President,
Distinguished writers and Friends,

I am elated to a new plane of joy and happiness when I stand before this august Assembly of eminent writers from different parts of this great nation. I deem it a great previlege indeed for having been invited to inaugurate the "Ninth National Convention of Indian Authors".

Dr. Karan Singh, M.P., the Prince-Philosopher of our motherland, in whose writings the Indian philosophy gets a new magic touch of Shri Aurobindo is the ideal choice to preside over such a galaxy of writers.

Thiru Thagazhi Sivasankara Pillai, a legendary name in Malayalam language and literature whose seminal contribution to Indian literature is epoch-making has come to grace the occasion.

Authors from the various Indian languages who have come to participate in this Convention, I understand, are distinguished writers whose contribution towards the enrichment of the Indian literature is laudable and praiseworthy.

The choice of place and time for the convention is apt and noteworthy and the organisers of the convention richly deserve our congratulations.

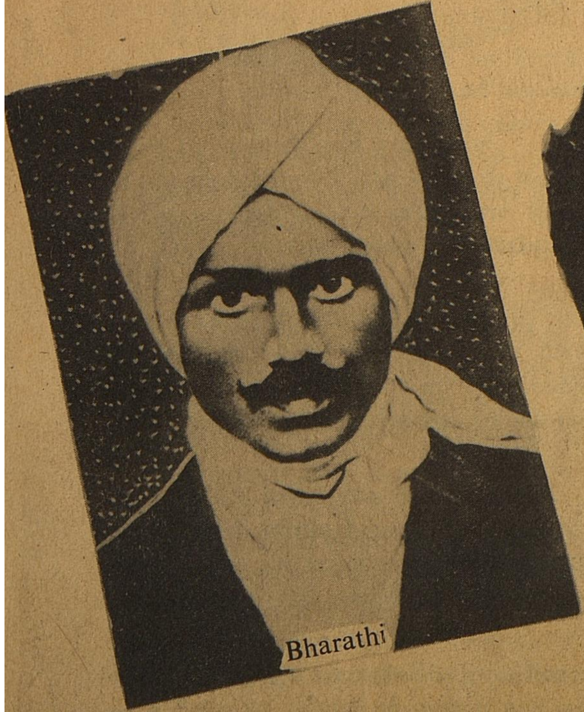
No part of the country is so well suited as Tamil Nadu since this is the homeland of Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi whose Birth Centenary is being celebrated throughout the world.

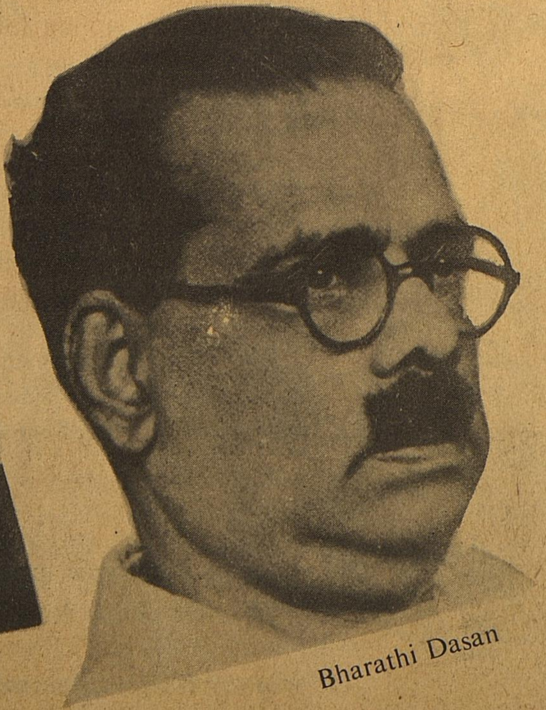
It was he who extricated Tamil language and literature from the clutches of pedantic court-jesters. But for his arrival, I am afraid, Tamil language would not have become so effective an instrument in the service of the people. He provided Tamil language and literature with a direction, a purpose, a gospel to preach and a plank to think aloud.

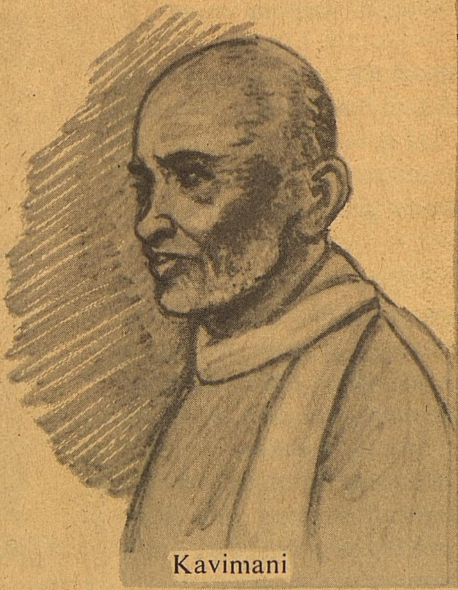
We, in this part of the country are the inheritors of an ancient literature with modern outlook. Thirukkural, the magnum opus of Thiruvalluvar is the universal gospel of mankind for all the times to come. Sangam literature is not only the richest heritage of Tamil life but also the classic example of the loftiest thoughts of a people towards world confederation and universal brotherhood. Kamban's rendering of Valmiki's Ramayana in Tamil was not a mere translation but a transcreation of matchless beauty and grandeur. Ilango Adigal's Chilappathigaram marked a great departure in that it depicted the rise of previleged class against a ruling clan in an eloquent fashion. Though there was a dark age when Tamil language and literature drifted, dissipated before the arrival of Bharathi, one could proudly proclaim that the line of didactic literature in the recorded Tamil history of the past 2,000 years was not even once lost.

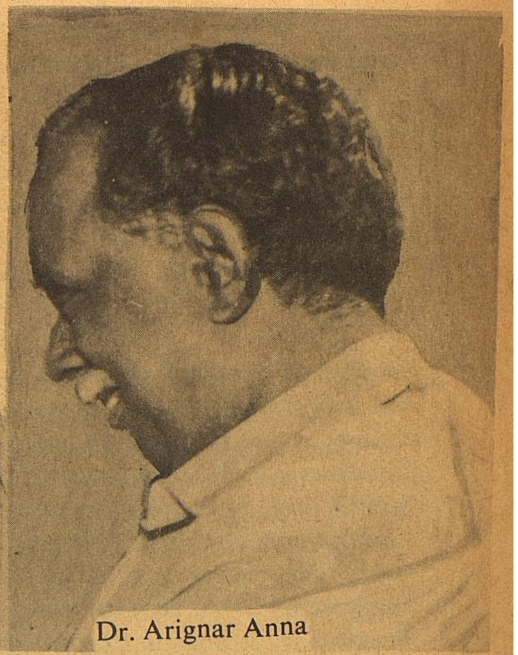
Bharathi was the harbinger of a new era with a marked departure from the traditional Tamil literary field. He employed almost all forms of literature towards the creation of a new social order. I am so happy the writers of different Indian languages have assembled here at a time when the state is agog with festivity marking his Birth Centenary.

Tamils have been richly receptive to the new innovations in other Indian languages. I do not know how far Rabindranath Tagore is read still in West Bengal. But, I venture to say without any reservation that this state has been the second home of Tagorian literature. So equally it could be said of Sarat Chandrar also. Tamil Nadu has pioneered in the renderings of Tagore's Gitanjali. So also I would like to point out H. V. Kandekar has more readers here than anywhere else in India. But I am not equally sure whether our Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi has been perceived in the proper perspective in other parts of India. We do not know whether authors who have assembled here have taken any pains at all to understand Bharathi and his times.


Bharathi


Bharathi Dasan


Kavimani


Dr. Arignar Anna

Authors from this part of the country have never been sectarian in their outlook and narrow in their attitude. Poets like Bharathi, Bharathi Dasan, Kavimani and host of others have crossed the barriers of caste, community and creed.

In my opinion, Indian writing still lacks social purpose. I do not blame any quarter, any section for this sorry state of affairs. I only try to make a loud search. There are authors who are prominent, popular and whose books see even seven to eight editions in the very first year of their publication. But do they all have a message to deliver ? What do they have for their posterity? If they have nothing to convey, nothing to communicate and nothing to convince, what for they write ? One does not write for himself. If he writes for others, his fellowmen, unless there is a purposeful involvement in their struggle for survival, unless his pen portrayals depict the attitudes and aspirations of the people for whom he writes, writing is a criminal and colossal waste. If a short story has no message to deliver, its existence is momentary. Value

of a piece of writing is judged not from the sales it makes out but from the relevance of it for generation after generation.

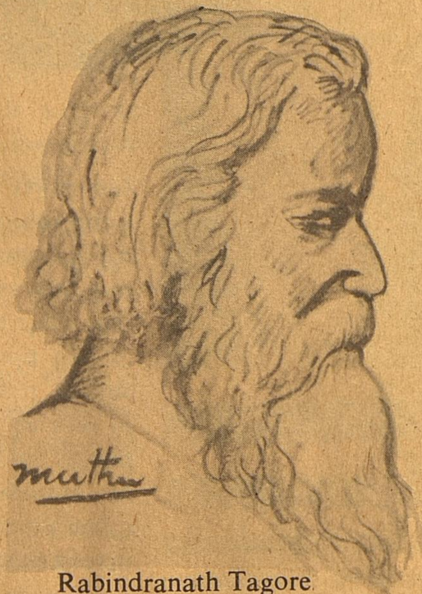
Though the rendering of literature from one Indian language to the other is carried on with missionary zeal, this convention should provide a new impetus for this kind of translations more and more.

Literary output from any Indian language should become the common heritage of all the people. If this convention could devise ways and means for making this dizzy dream into a purposeful reality we would have achieved a lot.

As we are all aware the purpose and aim of literature is not to keep people dazed into short-lived satisfaction-not to lull people into a false sense of security but to inculcate the spirit of enquiry and liberation.

Bakhim Chandra Chatterjee

K.M. Munshi



Rabindranath Tagore

Writers should realize that people ultimately reserve the right of judgement. Writers should not be under the false impression that they are the previleged few who could think for the masses. In a developing country like India, writers should realize more and more their purposeful role in the establishment of a new social order.

Except for a few dark spots in Indian literature, as a whole, writers have been positive and resourceful in their contribution.

Baswasewarar, Srikantaiya, Sivarama Kanth in Kannada, Guruswara, Pothana, Dr. C.R. Reddy and Vedha Venkataraya Shastri in Telugu, Vallathol, Ulloor, Kumaran Asan, Sandu Menon, Kesava Dev and Raja Raja Varma in Malayalam, Thathakavi, Thayaram, Gnanadeva, N.C. Kelkar and Kandekar in Marathi, Rabindranath Tagore, Bakhim Chandra Chatterjee, Buddha Deva Bose, Eshwara Chandra Vidyasagar, Jeevananda Dass and Michael Madhusudhana Dutt in Bengali, Govarthana Ram, Meehani, Nanalal and K.M. Munshi in Gujarathi, Bahir Singh and Amritha Preetham in Punjabi, Bara Dendu Harichandra, Santhaja, Jaisankar Prasad, Poet Dinker and Brindavan Lal Varma in Hindi, R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Rajeswar Rao and Kamala Dass are some of the names in different Indian languages with which this part of the country is familiar with. If I had missed any of the names, I do not mean any disrespect to them. I would modestly admit that this is my range of reach.

Dr. Arignar Anna who made it possible for a social reform movement to rule and govern was one of the greatest writers in Tamil. His diction is yet to be surpassed in its texture and elegance. But for his public life which sapped all his energy he would have been the greatest father figure of Tamil literature.

In the modern settings, one cannot but mention Rajaji,

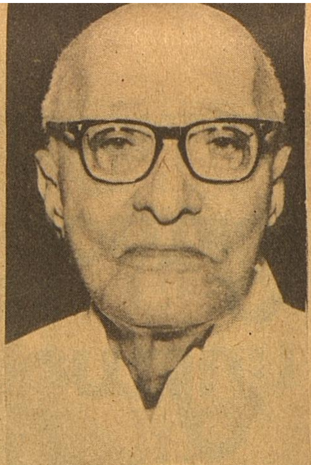
Kalki, Pudumaipithan, Akilan, Tmt. Rajamkrishnan, Jayakanthan and host of other writers in Tamil.

I do not think it is out of place here if I make a mention on the Freedom of Expression. In my considered opinion, this is the right very often flouted and infringed by people who make tall claims for freedom and liberty. One must understand that only a previleged few in this country have certain rights which they assert from time to time. Millions of people-vast multitude lost in the villages have no rights worth the name and hence they do not resort to any sort of assertion.

Are we to defend the right of a few previleged who are more vocal and sensitive or are we to defend the majority of the people who have nothing to lose? In a country where even the right to live is at stake because of insecurity we face, it is nothing short of a mockery that a few journalists raise hue and cry that their rights are infringed.

Any journalist whose pen keeps people divided condemns people to abject poverty and abysmal ignorance because of his non-commital attitude and causes irreparable damage to the democratic institutions by equating the constitutionally established government to an alien government is anit-social and anti-national.

Such journalists should not shout at the pitch of their voice that their freedom is snatched away since they themselves have surrendered their freedom by their very negative attitudes. These journalists are employees and their employer decides what should appear in this paper. So, it is nothing short of a 'Thamasha' that some of the journalists equate themselves with writers and say that their freedom of expression is at stake. I hold some of the irresponsible journalists who take shelter under the provisions of the Constitution which are seriously meant for creative writers are defeating the very purpose of such provisions with impunity. This erratic trend must be stopped forthwith. If this convention could take up the role



Rajaji

Kalki

Akilan

of a conscience-keeper, for all the writers-authors including journalists then they could drive home the truth that some of the interested journalists are making a wilful alarm, so that they may take the country to lawless anarchy in the confusion confounded.

I know that this Guild has been the custodian of the rights of authors throughout India and its responsibility in saving the creative writers from the exploitation of the publishers is yet to be discharged effectively.

I do congratulate the organisers of this Convention for their earnestness and enthusiasm in bringing authors from different languages under one roof. I do congratulate you, the authors, the creative writers on behalf of my beloved leader the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru M.G. R and on behalf of the people of our State.

I thank you for having given me this opportunity for sharing some of my thoughts with you and I wish nice time for all of you.

With these words let me inaugurate this historic Convention.

Thanking you,

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
AT THE
OPENING SESSION OF THE
NINTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
INDIAN AUTHORS

8th December, 1982

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TAMILNADU PAVILION WON SILVER MEDAL AT I.I.T FAIR 1982

The Tamil Nadu Pavilion at the India International Trade Fair was awarded 'Silver Medal' in the category of State Governments and Union Territories Pavilions.

The Trade Fair Authority of India organised IITF, 1982 and requested Foreign Countries, State Governments, Union Territories, Private and Public Sector Enterprises to take part in the Fair. Accordingly, Government of Tamil Nadu decided to participate in the Fair and designated 'State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu' (SIPCOT) as the Organiser.

With active guidance of the Government, SIPCOT took up the task and persuaded Private Companies, Public Sector Corporations, and Government Departments to put up their stalls in Tamil Nadu Pavilion by taking adequate space. 34 Private Companies, 10 Public Sector Corporations and Government Departments enthusiastically came forward and arranged their exhibits in a fitting manner at this Pavilion.

The Tamil Nadu Pavilion was constructed and completed within 40 days. The interior and exterior decorations and the Exhibits were displayed in an attractive manner. The shape of the pavilion is modelled on a trapezium and designed with modern architecture. An imposing statue of "Bharathiyar" has been installed in front of the Pavilion as a fitting memorial to him during the "Bharathi Centenary Year." The lay-out of the Pavilion is well designed by segregating the participants who intend to make sales within the Pavilion. The flow of public within the Stall is kept to one side, so that a visitor entering the Pavilion would not miss any stall. The participants have displayed their exhibits, charts, photographs in such a manner that even a common man can understand the achievements of Tamil Nadu in the Industrial field. The Directorate of Information and Public Relations has highlighted the Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal scheme for children which drew many visitors to the pavilion and was highly appreciated by many dignitaries Besides, other welfare schemes also have been highlighted The Tamil Nadu Day was celebrated on 2-11-82, Thiru S L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu Thiru N.D. Tiwari, Union Minister for Industry, Steel and Mines, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy, Tamil Nadu Minister for Rural Industries, Thiru S. Thirunavukkarasu, Tamil Nadu Minister for Industries, and Thiru R. Mohanarangham, Special Representative of Government of Tamil Nadu participated.

25 State Governments and Union Territories had put up Pavilions. The Tamil Nadu Pavilion was awarded the "SILVER MEDAL" in this category as an appreciation of the design and layout of the Tamil Nadu Pavilion.

Thiru T. S. Sankaran, I. A. S., Special Commissioner to Government of Tamil Nadu at New Delhi received the award on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu from Thiru Mohammed Yunus, Chairman, Trade Fair Authority of India at a function held on 15-11-82 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

TRIBUTES TO Vinoba Bhave

Acharya Vinoba Bhave was a great spiritual leader, who represented certain values, which the country held dear and stood for.

His life was a synonym for sacrifice. Architect of the Bhoodan movement, he was an apostle of peace and non-violence.

— **S. L. KHURANA,**
Governor of Tamilnadu.

ARCHITECT WITHOUT ANY PARALLEL

The passing away of Vinoba is a great loss to the nation which cannot be filled easily. Throughout his life, Vinobaji had striven for a non-violent socialist society, based on love and truth. This great leader is one of the last stalwarts of the Gandhian era.

Vinoba was concerned about the violence prevailing in the atmosphere. He believed that no one was essentially bad, and that people could be changed through love and affection.

He traversed all over the country on foot to get land to appease the hunger of the landless. There has been no parallel to this peaceful revolution in the annals of history.

Perarignar Anna who had met Vinoba had said, "Without any support from the Government but only with love and truth he had received land for the landless, and he is an architect without any parallel of this century".

—**M. G. Ramachandran,**
CHIEF MINISTER OF TAMILNADU.

FATHER OF BHOODAN MOVEMENT

The Bhoodan movement may not have wrought the transformation of the heart nor resulted in a visible transfer of land to the landless but the revolutionary idea behind it will survive long. Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who conceived it, among many other movements like that for a ban on cow slaughter, and the change of heart of dacoits of the Chambal ravines, was not one to give up a cause because it was unpopular. Just as he trekked thousands of miles receiving gifts of land, he threatened to undertake a fast unto death for a total ban on cow slaughter. It was this spirit which moved the Mahatma to tell the Acharya, " I am not fit to measure your worth ". A trusted and faithfull disciple of Gandhiji, Vinoba was chosen as the first volunteer to offer individual satyagraha in 1940.

Frail, but borne along by an indomitable will, Vinoba was born on September 11, 1895. His mastery of several languages, including Sanskrit, Tamil and Persian, enabled him to study different religions and integrate their teachings in his life and outlook.

The Bhoodan Yagna had its origins in a little-known Telengana village, Pochampalli, in April 1951. When some Harijans pleaded with him to get two acres of land for each of the 40 families living at Haripur, the Sarvodaya leader was seized with the idea of seeking a donation of one-sixth of the land-holding from every family and distributing it among the landle s. He set a target of 50 millon acres. More than the material transfer his ambition was to make the landowners ' abandon attachment to land.' Undaunted by the magnitude of the task, for 18 years he walked from village to village collecting land. His advice was sought by politicians of different hues, who could not help perceive the virtues in his approach to problems facing the nation.

It was on April, 7, 1951, that Acharya Bhave decided to tour without police or army protection, the Telegnana area of the then Hyderabad State which was—terrorised by communists at that time.

Thiru V. Ramachandra Reddi was the first to donate 100 acres of which Acharya Bhave distributed on the spot 80 acres to the landless Harijans.

The historic Telengana tour lasted 51 days during which he covered 200 villages and received 12,200 acres.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA : Acharya Bhave participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala under instructions from Gandhiji to campaign for the entry of Harijans into the Vaikom temple.

The language riots in South India in February 1965 pained him so much that he undertook an indefinite fast on February 12. He did not favour the imposition of Hindi on the South nor did he agre to making the study of English compulsory in the North.

The Magsaysay Foundation announced its first award in 1958 for Vinoba for his service to the community. But he declined to go to Manila to receive the award as he was on padayatra.

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HISTORY OF MIDDAY MEALS

THE HINDU of November 17, 1920, reporting the proceedings of the Madras Corporation Council, noted: "As an experimental measure for the rest of the official year, the council approved of the proposal for the provision of tiffin to the pupils of the Corporation School at Thousand Lights, at a cost not exceeding one anna per day per pupil". Sir Theagaraya Chetty, who was then President of the Corporation (the office now referred to as Mayor), stated that the reason for the exceptional treatment was that the boys in the school were poor and this affected the strength of the institution greatly -there were only about 165 pupils in that school.

Jump in enrolment: According to the annual administration reports of the Corporation, four more schools were brought within the fold the next year (1921-22). The enrolment in all the five schools showed dramatic improvement from a combined strength of 811 in 1922-23 to 1,671 in 1924-25. The Corporation's financial commitment to the scheme grew even more quickly from Rs.4047 in 1922-23 to Rs. 11,000 in 1924-25.

This heady growth ,however, was soon brought to the ground. The administration report for 1924-25 said: "During the close of the year, review orders were received from the Government disallowing the expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals to pupils out of the Elementary Education Fund". The supply was discontinued from April 1, 1925, in accordance with G.O.No. 1890 Law (Education) dated December, 3,1924 (vide adminstration report for 1925-26)

Swift reaction: The reaction to the suspension of the programme was swift and alarming: enrolment in these five schools slumped from 1,830 to 1,110 during the same year - a drop of almost 40 per cent. This was so even as the enrolment in other Corporation schools continued to rise.

THE HINDU in December 1925, reported the worried councillors pleading for immediate resumption of the programme. At the Council meeting, one member (Thiru Vyasa Rao)even moved an amendment that the benefit of this provision be given to all needy children in all schools. Though this suggestion was rejected on grounds of financial constraints (it might cost Rs. 50,000, he was told), the Council resolved to meet the cost of resuming the supply of tiffin at least in those five schools out of its General Funds. "The Government was accordingly addressed for sanctioning the expenditure from the General Fund of the Corporation of Madras, and before the orders were received the Council sanctioned a provision of Rs. 20,000 in the budget for 1926-27" -administration report for 1925-26.

However, this anticipatory provision was not to be utilised. The administration report for 1926-27 noted, "on-receipt of Government orders, tenders were called for. But before the contracts could be settled, the Standing Committee (T.F.) deleted the provision in the revised budget. Therefore, effect could not be given to the decision (to supply midday meals)"

The revival of the programme did come in April 1927. About 1,000 poor pupils in 25 schools benefited and the enrolment in the five schools referred to earlier picked up once again. Justice Party leaders took credit for opening more schools in the City and providing free meals to a greater number subsequently.

Statewide scheme: The first governmental attempt to implement the scheme Statewide came only in 1956 when Kamaraj was the Chief Minister. At the instance of Kamaraj the State's Second Five-Year Plan had a substantial provision for supplying free meals to all poor children in all primary schools. "At that point of time" to quote Thiru N.D. Sundaravadivelu, the then Director of Public Instruction, "Madras was the one and only State to think of and provide for free meals throughtout the State". The State budget for 1956-57 contained a provision for supplying midday meals to school children from poor families for 200 days in a year-to cover 65,000 pupils in 1,300 feeding centres to start with . The Government's contribution amounted to one and a half annas per meal and the rest was borne by the local people. The programme was progressively extended to schools all over the State

Courtesy: THE HINDU

TEA AND RUBBER PLANTATIONS

The Western Ghat Forests framing the western boundary of the State, the Nilgiris hills and in the southern extremity, the hills of the Kanyakumari District contain forests which vary greatly in composition and density and stand in marked contrast. The scenic effect of these forests changes with the season. The Nilgiris hills are flanked by forests under the control of the Karnataka and Kerala State Governments. Similarly the forest areas in Kanya kumari district are also flanked by the forests in Kerala State. In these two districts viz. Nilgiris and Kanyakumari the Tamil Nadu Forest Department have ventured upon two prestigious projects of raising Tea and Rubber plantations. The climate, rainfall, etc. in these two areas is well suited for raising Tea and Rubber. Raising of Rubber plantations was started early in 1960 in Kanyakumari District as a Plan Project while cultivation of Tea was started in 1969, in the Nilgiris District for rehabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates.

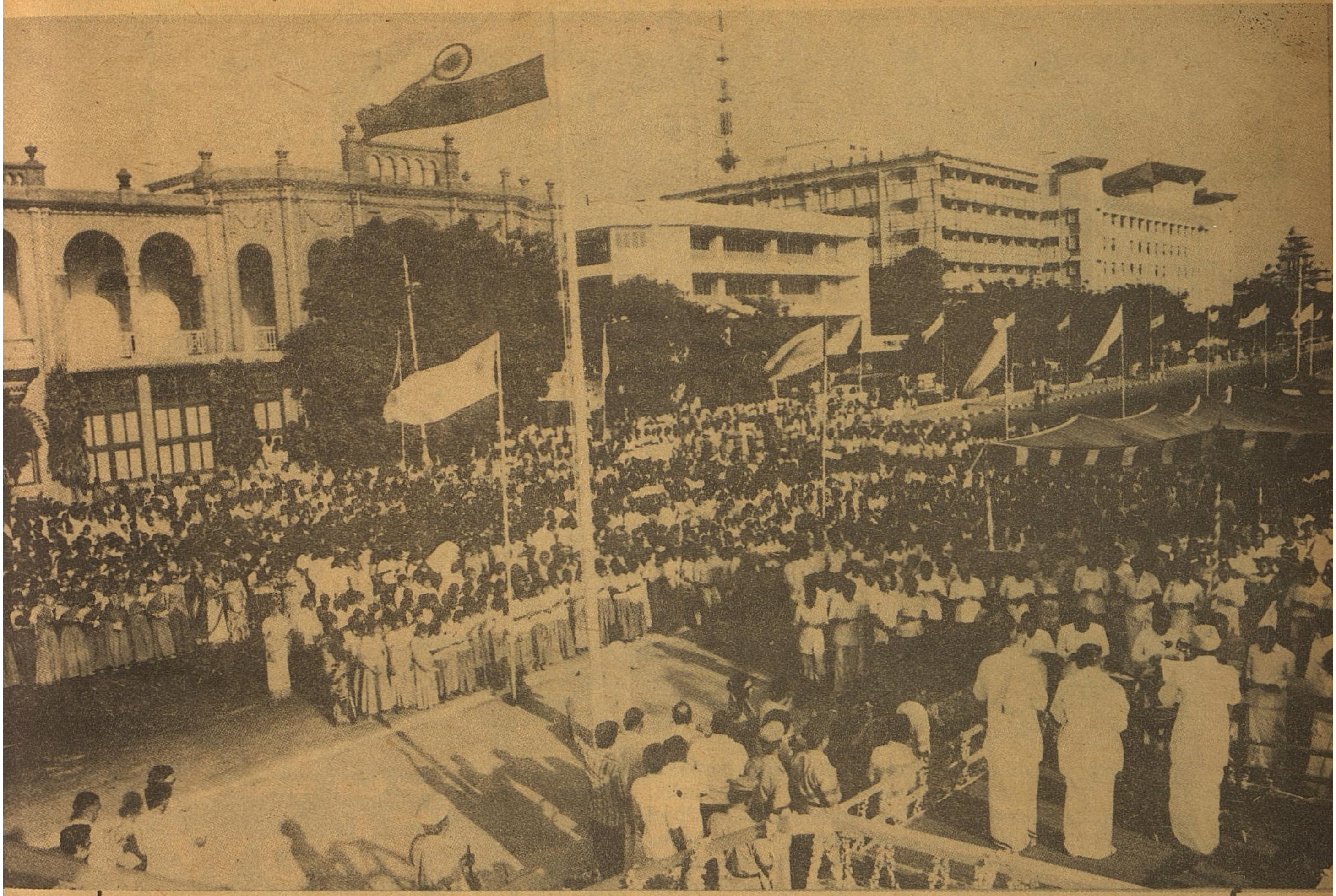
Kanyakumari district is rich in its natural forest wealth. The soil is quite rich consisting of laterite and red-loam. They are generally quite deep with rich humus content. The district is blessed with rains from both the monsoons. The rainfall is distributed throughout the year. Taking advantage of this favourable rainfall and soil conditions, scheme of planting rubber was started in 1960 under the State Plan sector. Considering the early success, raising of rubber plantations were continued under two more schemes, viz., Western Ghat Development Programmes and also Rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates. The Tamil Nadu Forest department have planted Rubber in an area of about 4,800 ha in Kanyakumari district. According to the statistics of the Rubber Board, in Tamil Nadu, Rubber plantations have been raised over an area of 11,700 Ha. of which the Tamil Nadu Government owns about 40 % About 2,300 ha. of Rubber plantations have started yielding latex. Upto the year 1981-82, the total revenue by way of sale of rubber products is about Rs. 11.75 crores, while the expenditure incurred is about 15 crores, the reason for the shortfall being that some of the plantations have not yet come to maturity for tapping. There are two factories, one at Keeriparai and the other at Manalodai. In Keeriparai Rubber Factory, smoked sheets, crepe and concentrated latex are being produced, while in Manalodai Rubber Factory, smoked sheets alone are being produced. Rubber Products worth about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores are being sold annually in public auctions.

Rubber cultivations has been taken up under the scheme of rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates, a scheme which is subsidised by the Government of India and about 250 families are settled in Government Rubber Plantations. Considering the unsuitability of further areas for raising rubber and that the natural forest should not be destroyed for raising man-made forests, the Tamil Nadu Forest Department stopped planting after 1979-80.

There are about 4500 labourers working in the Government Rubber Plantation and Government Rubber Factory. We are proud to say that the management has provided basic amenities to the labourers by way of providing housing, electricity, protected water supply, creche, school, medical facilities, etc. There are two Garden hospitals in Keeriparai and Chithar Divisions and dispensaries with pharmacists in other divisions. To provide education to the children, schools are also being run in the Government Rubber Plantation. Creches for the workers' children have been set up. Thus the management is endeavouring to provide amenties to their labourers in the Government Rubber Plantation.

Although the All India average is about 770 Kg. per ha., the productivity in the Government Rubber Plantation is about 1000 Kg. per ha. We have been taking necessary steps to step up the tempo of production by way of undertaking in filling, replanting in the patches and also other intensive cultural operations. The daily capacity of the two factories in Keeriparai and Perunchani is about 13.5 tonnes of final output. In order to increase the capacity of production, one more set of crepeing battery and two more concentrators are proposed to be installed, in the Keeriparai Factory and in West Rubber Circle in Mylar Division. The Rubber products manufactured in our factories have got a good market potential. The quality is being appreciated and we are endeavouring to keep up the quality of the products. The concentrated latex manufactured in Government Rubber Plantation is Agmark certified product. Thus the prestigious project started as a pioneering effort in 1960 has grown into a large estate with bright prospects, with maximum outturn. The Department is proud to say that we have provided amenities to the labour and continue to provide more by way of undertaking construction of labour lines, creches, etc. The Rubber is providing consultancy service to the Government Rubber Plantation.

In the Nilgiris District, in 1968 the Government of Tamil Nadu took up the Project "cultivation of Tea for rehabilitation of Sri Lanka Repatriates". Necessary Master Plan was drafted early in 1969 where it was proposed to raise Tea over an area of 1500 ha. in a period of 7 years. Accordingly, regular planting was commenced in 1969 and the Phase I of the project was completed in 1976. This project was started with the

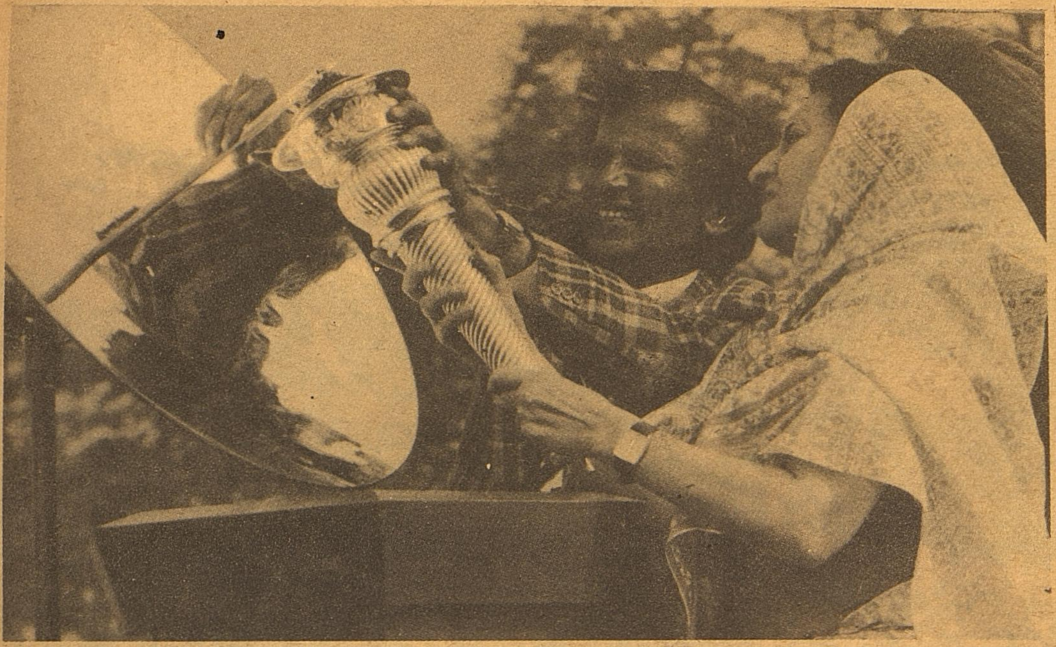


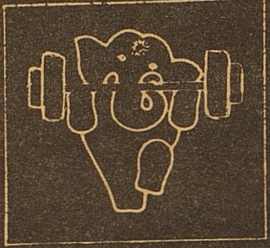
The Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, administered the national integration pledge in front of the statue of Poet Bharati on the Marina on 11.12.'82. The state government observed the national integration day on 11.12.'82 synchronising with the birth anniversary of Mahakavi Subramania Bharati.

object of rehabilitating the Sri Lanka Repatriates in the State. In April 1976, the Tea Project was converted into a State owned Corporation and so far an area of 2100 ha. has been covered under Tea. There are two Tea manufacturing factories at Cherangode and Coonoor. While the former at Cherangode is processing the tea leaves from the adjacent Cherangode, Nelliyalam and Cherambady Tea Divisions by the C.T.C. technique the later factory at Coonoor is processing the leaves of Coonoor and Kothagiri Tea Divisions by the orthodax technique. Under the phase II and III, the Corporation has undertaken planting of tea in some more areas. The need for another factory was keenly felt and so the Corporation is constructing a factory at Cherambady at a cost of Rs. 140 lakhs. This factory will come into production in 1983. About 2000 tonnes of Tea valued at about Rs. 3 Crores are being produced annually. Further in this about 2500 labourers who are Sri-Lanka Repatriates have been settled so far. At the rate of 2 member per family, employment is given with basic amenities like free housing, water supply, education and medical facilities. Further, for education outside the project area. the children of the labourers are getting transport charges and also monetary help for the purchase of books etc.

These two prestigious projects have started yielding good returns. In the years to come, it is hoped that the production would increase further and we will be generating more employment by increasing the output of these products and anticipate in appreciable industrial growth in our state.

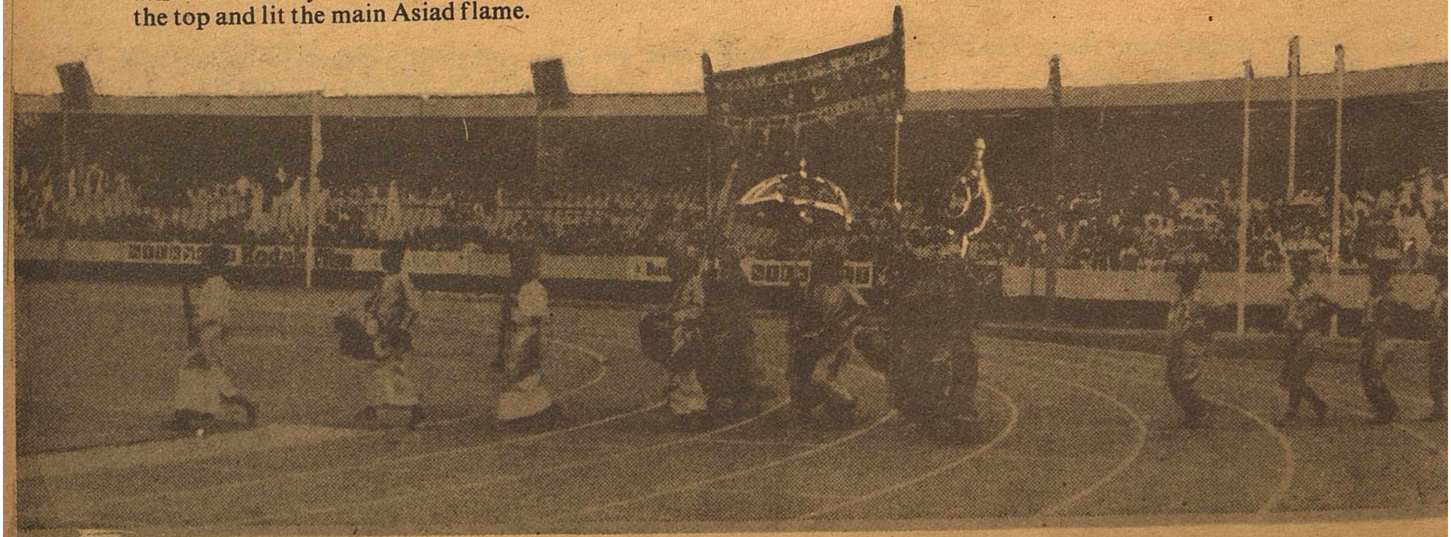
Manufacture of "Caffeine" from Tea Waste and "Camel-back" for retreading of tyres from our rubber products is under the consideration of the Government...

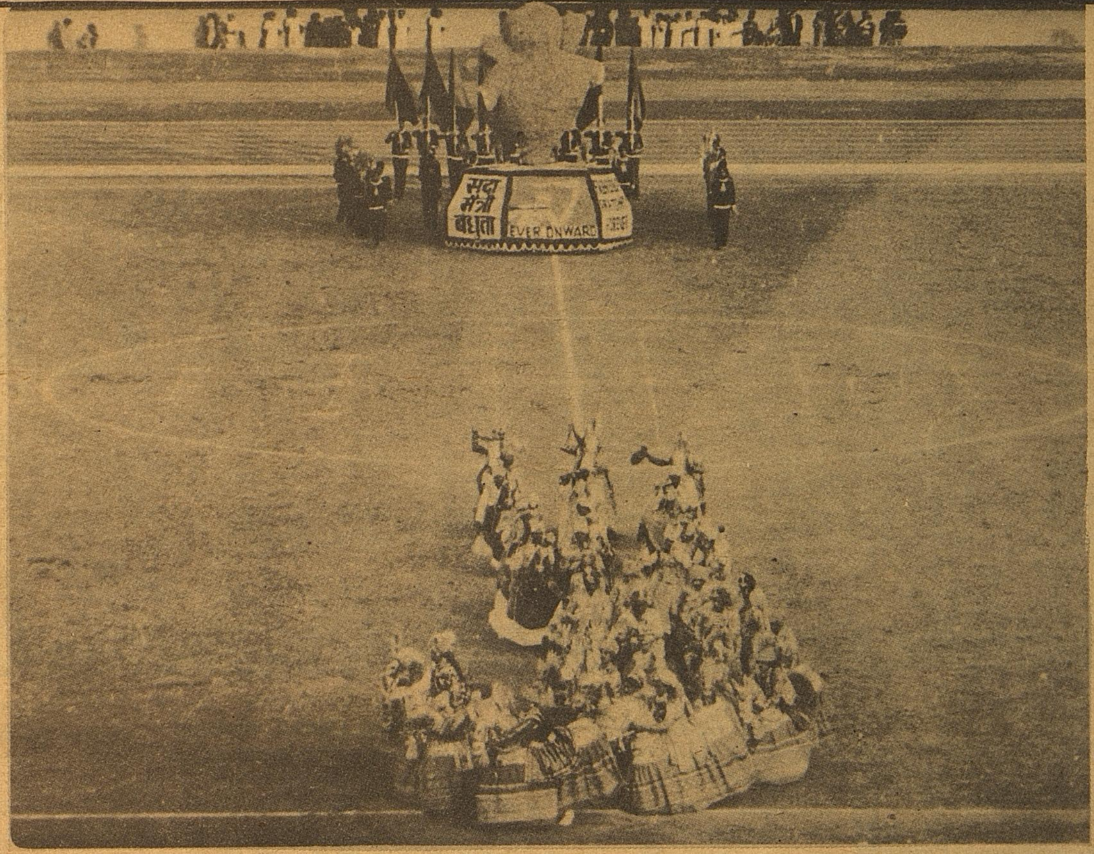




Greatest Show On Earth

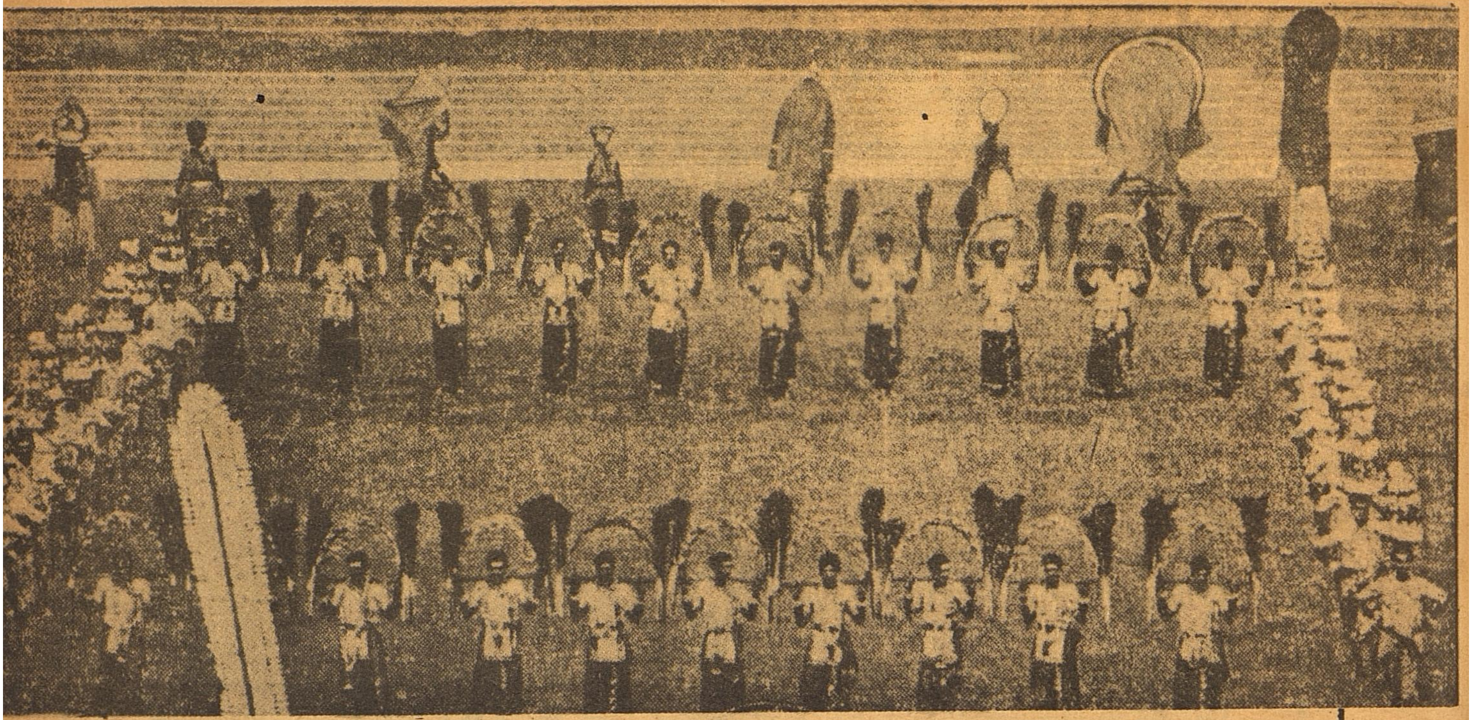
The IX Asian Games opened at New Delhi on 19th November '82. It was one of the greatest of spectacles. The opening day ceremonial at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium was full of splendour and pageantry and was one of the greatest shows on earth. There was a colourful marchpast by 33 partcipating nations comprising of 5,500 competitors. Thiry one brightly caprisoned elephants brought from Keala lined up and formed a colourful backdrop to the athletes assembled. The Presdident of India declared open the games. The Asian Games flag was hoisted, three guns boomed a salute. 2,000 white pigeons and 5,000 orange, white and green balloons were released. The Asian Games Mascot, Appu, rose into the air. Celebrated Indian runners Milkha Singh and Kanwaljeet Sandhu entered the stadium with a flaming torch which was lit earlier by the Prime Minister at the National Stadium, venue of the first Asiad in 1951. The torch was later carried by Hockey Olympian Balbir Singh and athlete Deana Symes. They ran up the long stairway to the top and lit the main Asiad flame.





A 200 member choir flanking the torch sang the Asiad hymn set to music by famed maestero RaviShankar and the Asian Games oath was taken by Geetazutshi, the Indian ace, on belief of the participants.

Next, the greatest part of the spectacle - the cultural pageant of folk dances was performed. It started with an exchange of coloured unmbrellas on top of the elephants to the accompaniment of Panchavadyam. Folk dance troupes from 16 states participated. The troupe from Tamilnadu entered the arena. Men blowing ekkalam (long-horns) came marching in. Flag bearers bearing colourful festive thoranams and Pathagais--flags followed. The Karagam dancers balancing brass pots on their heads and the Kavadi dancers followed them. They executed their skill by forming various formations to the beat of the drum.



Masked dancers from Kerala and Karnataka and Kathakali dancers followed. There was a vigorous Dandia Ras group from Gujarat; from Rajasthan the grandiose Ghoomar with its long skirted men flashing sabres in the air; Lezium dancers from Maharashtra; Poong cholum and Raas from Manipur, Wagla dancers from Meghalaya followed by the grand carnival of Goa, and umbrella dance by Delhi school children weaving coloured umbrellas came next followed by the colourful holi dance from U. P., Tribal dancers from Mizoram; delicate women dancers of Haryana and energetic Bhangra of Punjab. Without a pause, the rythm changed constantly as each new set of dancers spread out in a dazzling display of colour and callisthenic style. For the grand finale Appu in floral replica decorated on a podium was ushered into the arena to the scintillating music set to tune by Pandit Ravi Shankar.

From November 20th to December 3rd., for one fortnight the games were played, the participants competing in 21 disciplines.

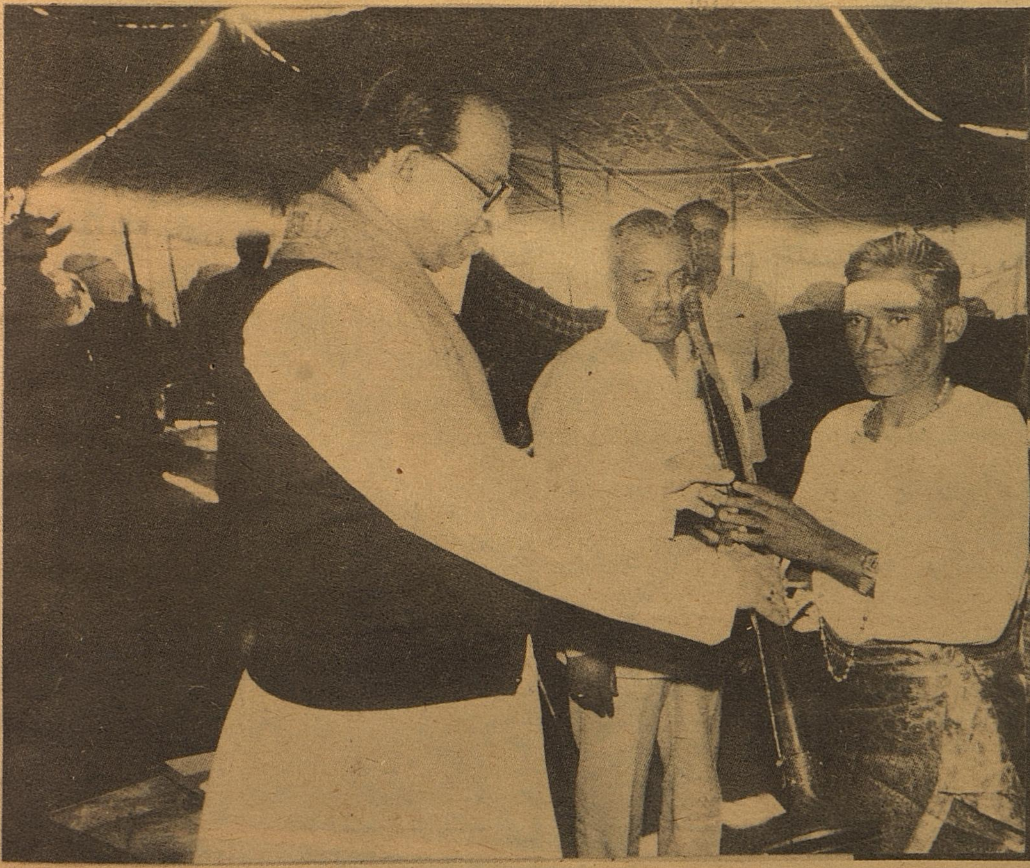
The closing of the games was equally spectacular. The various contingents marched into the stadium. The President of the Asian Games Federation, Raja Bhalendra Singh declared the meet closed. The President's bodyguard of 62 horses rode to music and demonstrated various equestrain skills with the background of music scored for the occasion. Guns boomed. The Asian Flag was lowered and given to the care of the Mayor of Delhi till the next meet. Folk dance troupes from various states participated. The dummy horse dance troupe dressed in colourful constumes and artistes disguised as peacocks and bulls began to sway and dance; dancers from Andhra Pradesh, lions from Arunachal Pradesh also participated; they danced and formed various patterns, colourful and pleasing. Then the mascot Appu in

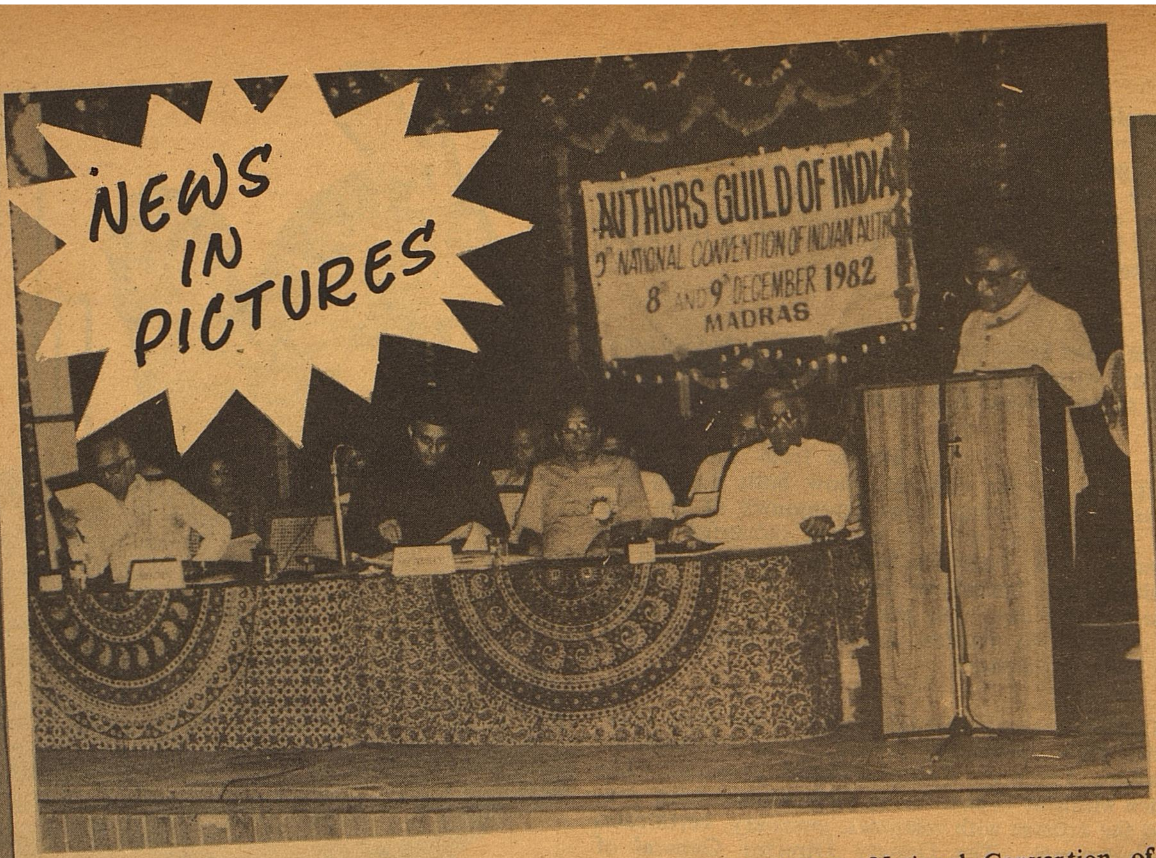
floral replica, orange and chubby mounted on a wheeled podium was slowly brought in and pushed along to the exit gate, surrounded by 9 flag and 21 torch bearers. And the games torch was extinguished. There was the beating of the retreat. Massed bands played music and 112 bugles signalled the formal end of the multi disciplined games.

The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Thiru M.G.Ramachandran, witnessed a few disciplines and gave away medals to the winners in gymnastics.

A contingent of 186 artistes from Tamil Nadu participated in the cultural show both during the inaugural and closing down ceremonies of the 9th Asian Games. 20 persons carried colourful festive thoranams and Pathagais-flags. 20 Karagam and 20 Kavadi dancers danced to the beat of 31 musicians on the opening day. On the closing day 15 dummy horse dancers, 40 artistes disguised as peacocks and 40 as bulls participated.

The folk artistes were felicitated at the camp auditorium, New Delhi on 5.12.82. The Minister for Education, Thiru C. Aranganayagam presided. The Finance Minister Thiru V. R. Neudunchezhian presented the artistes with costumes, jewellery, certificates and equipments. The Deputy Director General of N.C.C., Brigadier Bisht, Thiru Sankaran, I.A.S. Special Officer, Tamil Nadu House, Delhi, Thiru P.B. Krishnaswamy, I.A.S., Information, Tourism and (Tamil) Culture Department, Thiru D. V. Narayanaswamy, Secretary, Iyal, Isai, Nataka Mandram participated in the function.

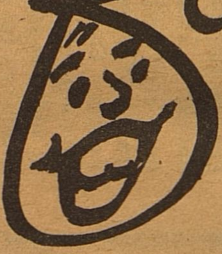




Thiru S. L. Khurana, Governor of Tamil Nadu participated in the 9th National Convention of Indian Authors held at Madras on 9.12.'82.

The Chief Minister Thiru M. G. Ramachandran is seen garlanding the statue of the Elder Statesman Rajaji on his 105th birth Anniversary on 10.12.'82.

TOOTH POWDER for Healthy teeth



The scheme for free distribution of tooth powder to rural children in Tamil Nadu was inaugurated on 14-11-1982.

Over 62 lakh children covered by the Nutritious Noon Meal Programme in villages will get a 30 gram tooth powder packet, the quantity enough for a month. The tooth powder is manufactured through SIDCO according to formulations evolved by dental experts.

The scheme was formally inaugurated by Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health at Ponneri in Chengalpattu District. Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries participated in the function. The scheme will be implemented in the 55982 midday meal centres for children all over the State. The expenditure is expected to go up to Rs. 1.20 crores in the current year and about Rs. 2.42 crores in a full year.

The Health Minister said that the tooth powder packets will be stocked in Civil Supplies godowns. Accounts would be maintained to prevent malpractices, and checks made to ensure that only quality powder was distributed, with the responsibility for such checks being entrusted to Dental College Principal.

The Health Minister said that the dentists in each district must keep a watch on the scheme and co-operate in its successful implementation. The Deans of Medical Colleges would be asked to supervise the scheme in the districts, each of them concentrating on a few districts.

Thiru K A Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries said that it was a novel scheme as no other state had initiated it. Thiru R Chakrapani, M.L.A. presided over the function

Dr. B. P. Rajan, Principal, Dental College said that dental hygine was hardly known in villages. Use of brick-powder and ashes as tooth powder led to diseases, while chewing of pan sometimes led to cancer.

Dr. Rajan said that about 185 tonnes of tooth powder was distributed throughout the state. The scheme was praised by other states and even by international health conferences.

A cheque for Rs. 24,000 to SIDCO towards cost of production of tooth powder was handed over to Thiru K. A. Krishnasamy, Minister for Rural Industries by Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health.

Thiru H. J. Ramachandran, District Collector, welcomed the gathering. Thiru K. Lakshmikandhan Bharati, Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Health Department proposed a vote of thanks.

G. BHASKARAN.

Welfare of Ex-Service men and their dependents

India has been observing 7th December of every year as the FLAG DAY to honour the valiant dead, to salute the veterans brave and renew the pledge with the active service personnel.

To assist in Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Ex-servicemen and the welfare of their families the Directorate of Ex-servicemen's Welfare in Tamil Nadu is responsible. The various schemes, measures undertaken bythe Directorate are financed out of the Flag Day collections.

Tailoring Units : In Tailoring Units the women dependents of ex-servicemen are given free training and paid stipend towards the purchase of raw materials and conveyance. So far 3085 women dependents were trained and 365 are under training.

Typewriting and Short Hand : - The ex-servicemen their, dependents are given free coaching in the institutes. . They are paid stipend towards their conveyance and purchase of stationery. So far 470 candidates were trained and 120 are under training.

Jawan Stalls : 200 Jai jawans stalls worth of Rs. 3,000 each have been established all over the State and allotted to ex-servicemen and their dependants to earn their livelihood.

Jawans Bhavan : 4 Jawans Bhavans have been constructed at Tiruchy, Vellore, Salem and Coimbatore and the rental income from these Bhavans are utilised for rendering financial assistance to the Ex-services' population.

Separate Wards to Ex-servicemen in Hospitals : 12 Bedded wards exclusively for ex-servicemen and their dependants have been constructed in 17 taluk headquarters Hospitals all over the State.

Pensioner's Home : An old age Home for destitute Military pensioners has been constructed at Vellore at cost of Rs. 6.30 lakhs. 58 pensioners could be accommodated in this Home.

Recruitment into Armed Forces : During 1981-82 the Department conducted 6 Training Camps with 100 boys each and given them specialised training for recruitment to the Armed Forces. Out of 600 boys trained 246 boys were absorbed into Armed Forces. In addition to this two training camps exclusively for Adi-Dravidar boys have been conducted and out of 171 boys trained 68 boys were absorbed in the Army.

Special Employment Cell : Through the Employment Cell functioning in the Directorate' 337 ex-servicemen were placed in suitable jobs in technical and non-technical posts.

During this year, 607 Ex-servicemen Widows have been sanctioned Monthly Grant to the tune of Rs. 2,81,170-55.

During this year, 30 Ex-servicemen widows of Ex-servicemen have been sanctioned Lump Sum Grant to the tune of Rs. 21,637.52 for starting petty shops or for other business trades etc. A sum of Rs. 13,937.45 has been sanctioned as Pocket Money to 265 TB-Leprosy patients.

A sum of Rs. 79,962 has been sanctioned as Immediate Relief Grant to 1813 Ex-servicemen and their dependents.

A sum of Rs. 1,54,300 has been sanctioned as Marriage Grant to 311 Ex-servicemen.

A sum of Rs. 53,550 has been sanctioned as Funeral Grant to 335 widows

A sum of Rs. 1,64,124 has been sanctioned as Scholarship to 1868 Ex-servicemen/their dependents.

A sum of Rs. 1,67,950.60 has been incurred in this year to impart training to the widows and women dependents of Ex-servicemen in Tailoring Trade in the Tailoring Units.

A sum of Rs. 22,314 has been incurred during this year for giving training to the Ex-servicemen/their dependents in Typewriting and Shorthand.

56 destitute old aged Ex-servicemen and widows of Ex-servicemen have been sanctioned Old Age Pension to the tune of Rs. 20,708-20.

A sum of Rs. 1,350 has been granted as Stipend to 2 Disabled Ex-servicemen

A sum of Rs. 64,591.50 has been spent for the Printing-cumBook Binuing Unit.

A sum of Rs. 2,242 has been spent during this year towards purchase of warm clothing presented to 19 Ex-servicemen TB Leprosy patients.

All widows of this category of exservicemen are being paid financial assistance of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10 to each child subject to a maximum number of children.

Scholarships / Stipends : Scholarships/ Stipends amounting to Rs. 1,56,450 has been sanctioned to 1141 exservicemen dependants.

Housing Grant : During the year 1982 outright grant to the tune of Rs. 2,500 has been released to one war widow, towards construction of house. So far a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 has been sanctioned to 101 war widows of exservicemen to enable them to construct dwelling houses.

School Uniform Book Allowance : School Uniform and book allowance amounting to Rs. 10,770 has been sanctioned to children of 50 defence personnel killed / disabled in action during the INDOPAK Conflict of 1971.

Marriage Grant to War Widows/Disabled Exservicemen : Under the scheme of granting Marriage Grant to war widows disabled personnel grant of to the tune of Rs. 1,500 has been given during the year 1982.

Marriage Grant : An amount of Rs. 1,01,500 being the marriage grant to 203 widows at the rate of Rs. 500 each has been paid towards the marriages of their daughters.

Pre-cum-post Release Training Scheme: This scheme is meant for training in Industrial Training Institutes Defence personnel before release and continuing their training after release with a view to improve their changes of productive absorption in civil life. 5 exservicemen were paid Rs. 200 per month for their post release training period and Rs. 5,800 was disbursed under this scheme.

Miscellaneous Grant : A sum of Rs. 813.22 was paid to Major E. J. Schwartz (Retd.) as a special grant from Amalgamated Funds to meet the medical expenditure in connection with his treatment in Military Hospital.

Bank Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme : Under this scheme 75 exservicemen have availed Rs. 5,59,530.00 for starting small business.

Construction of a multi-storyed build- to house the " Ex Services Centre " at Madras at a cost of Rs. 39.50 lakhs has been approved and the construction work has commenced.

A Jawans Bhavan at Thanjavur at a cost of Rs. 8.13 lakhs has been constructed.

A book-binding cum Printing Unit has been established at the office of the ADEW, Chengelpet at a cost of Rs. 63,675. This unit trains 15 women dependents of ex-servicemen. They are given stipend during the training period.

Pre-Examination Training for recruitment into Banking Services has been conducted with 67 ex-servicemen serving personnel who are at verge of retirement for a period of one week from 21-6-82 to 26-6-82.

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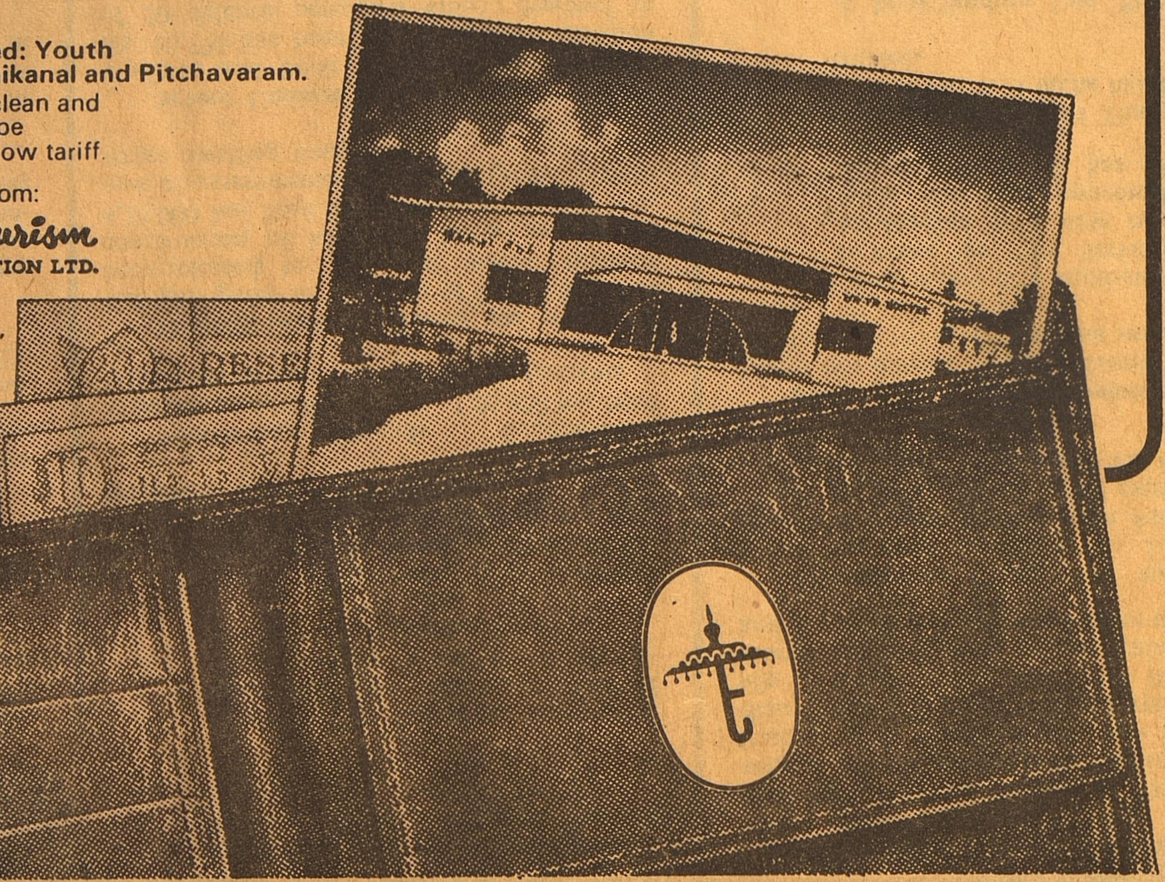


ADWAVE/TTDC 2214

DIPR/4545/82

mass immunisation campaign

A mass immunisation campaign to protect three lakh children against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was launched in Tamil Nadu on 20-11-82.

Dr. H. V. Hande, Minister for Health inaugurated the programme by administering injections and polio drops to a few infants. He said children in the age group of three months to six years would be covered in the next three months.

The special campaign is jointly organised by the departments of Health, Social Welfare and Rural Development and Local Administration. It will be implemented in 27 select areas. It will be served by the Integrated child Development Services Scheme.

The Minister said one immunisation clinic had been located for 10 feeding centres. There would be about 10 immunisation clinics for each of the project areas.

The clinics would be headed by medical officers supported by para-medical staff and NSS volunteers.

Anti-polio and DPT vaccines would be administered to the children in the project areas for four days every month till January.

Tmt. Gomati Srinivasan, Minister for Social Welfare presided over the function. Thiru K.A. Krishnaswami, Minister for Rural Industries said the noon meal scheme and the immunisation campaign would make the children of the weaker sections quite healthy. An appeal was made to parents to bring their children for immunisation and make the campaign a success.

Dr. C. Thirugnanasambandam, Director, Institute of Child Health, said about 1.95 lakh children in the city would be immunised.

Besides Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore, the programme would cover municipal areas of Thiruchi, Vellore, Kancheepuram, Tiruvottiyur, Alandur, Erode, Tirupur, Dindigul and the Panchayat Union areas of Nilakottai and Thally. Dr. V. Kapali, Director of Public Health said the immunisation campaign would hereafter be held as a regular programme every year.

The campaign would be popularised through display of posters, door-to-door canvassing and screening of cinema slides.

Co-operation not a Slogan

Village shop

C.M. Rajan,
Director, Programmes, Tamil Nadu Coop. Union.

The co-operative movement in Tamilnadu had a humble origin. It has was born, like a farmer's baby, in a tent. The first credit co-operative society in India was registered in a tent pitched on the banks of the tank in Tirur village, in Chengalput district. The birth was not without pain either. Many thought Nicholson's proposals were thoroughly impracticable and indebtedness would only increase to make the position worse. However, leaders were there, who came forward to organise co-operatives.

Tamil Nadu has many firsts. The first consumer stores in India the TUCS was started in Madras in 1904 .The first apex cooperative bank of India came into existence in 1905 in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu has come a long way. The movement which was born in a tent wriggled out of it and has now grown and spread to cover almost all villages in the state. There is not a single economic activity to which co-operative concept has not been applied .Financing farmers for agricultural operations, helping them market their produce, spinning and weaving, housing, fishing, production and distribution of milk, helping weaker sections to run their own business, are some of the many activities working successfully through cooperative concept. There are outstanding achievements too, particularly in farm finance, consumer protection etc. In the co-operative horizon of the country Tamilnadu shares the honour of being the front line states along-with Maharashtra and Gujarat.

The basic structure of the agricultural co-operative movement in our state consists of 4700

The origin of Co-operation is perhaps as old as civilisation itself. As a movement however it is about two centuries old. It was the chaotic situation in the political and economic spheres of the European life which gave Co-operation the status of an economic proposition. The credit for starting the first set of co-operative institutions goes to England under Own's initiative. The first workable model society was founded by the Rochdale Pioneers, a group of weavers. The policies and organisation they evolved have survived to this date and have become the principles of theoretical Co-operation. When the movement spread to Europe, particularly Germany it received full sanction of its Government and other public minded individuals.

Raiffiesen societies started in Germany were of special significance, for Indian co-operative movement is largely modelled on it. In India it was the seriousness of indebtedness of the Indian farmers and their exploitation by money lenders that urged the Indian Government to introduce the movement formally. As early as 1892 the then Madras Government deputed a senior civil officer, Sir Frederic Nicholson to Germany to study the working of the village banks and to submit his views on the advisability of adopting the method in India as well. His famous reports in two volumes were submitted in 1895 and 1897. It is the beginning.

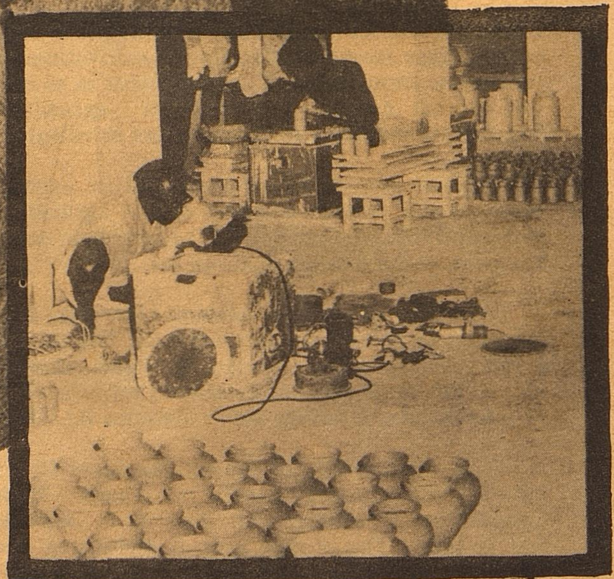
Milk being tested

village service co-operatives which dispense loans to its farmer members directly for cultivation and subsidiary occupations. The movement is so wide spread that nearly 75 percent of agricultural families are members of cooperatives in villages.

Special emphasis has been laid in issue of loans to the weaker sections of the agricultural community. More than half of the total loan issued has gone to the weaker sections.

Another important scheme that has been launched to protect the farmers from loss on account of crop failure caused by flood, drought etc. is the crop Insurance scheme introduced in 17 select taluks. A farmer can insure upto Rs. 2000/.

The one crore rupee project, Regional Distribution Centre, materialised in the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Consumer Federation is another first in India. The project aims at mobilising and consolidating purchasing power of all consumer cooperatives in the state, 29 cooperative wholesale stores with their 944 branches in the middle level. and 3662 primaries with their 384 branches at the village level, at a single point. It is not all. The Project will enhance purchasing power of consumer cooperatives to the position of strength, ensure smooth and uninterrupted flow in the pipe line to the retail outlet at lowest cost and beat the private sector both in competitiveness and service. It will also enable the village retails to pay intensive attention in sales promotion and consumer services while Regional Distribution Centre will enter procurement arena aggresively due to increased resource power and single bargaining basis. The success achieved by other countries such as Sweeden and Finland in regional purchasing and distribution prompted cooperatiors ask, why not in India? Attractively printed sarees in various hues and colours made of many varieties of materials are already available for lesser prices, the difference ranging from 10 to 30 rupees. This event is a significant mile stone in the history of consumer cooperatives in Tamil Nadu. Modern concepts of scientific storage and distribution pivotal for the consumer movement are the essence of the Project. The impact in the wholesale and the new found impetus to the Tamilnadu consumers movement will go a long way in establishing a permanent protective umbrella to consumers of Tamilnadu. To protect consumer from the clutches of unscrupulous traders is the awoved objectives of consumer cooperatives. Providing consumer goods of quality in correct weight at fair price is the means.

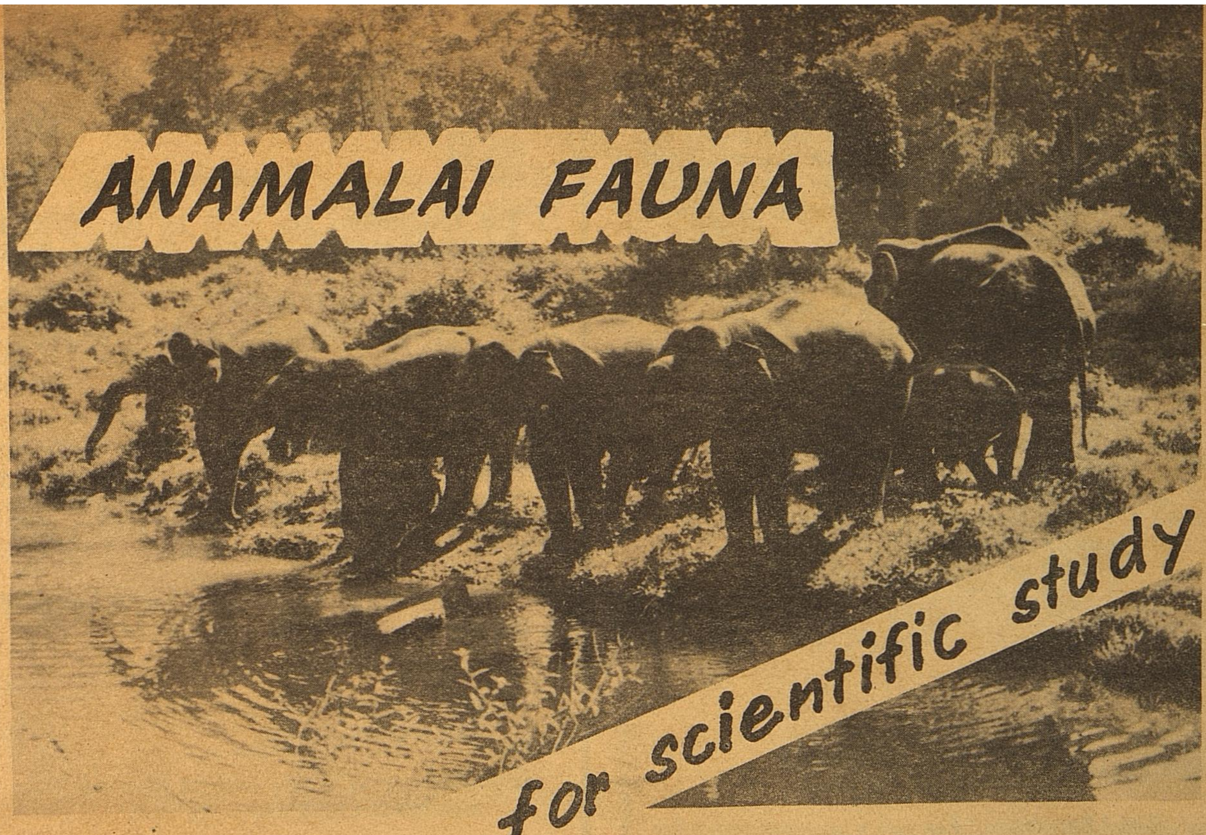


a large net work of consumer stores are engaged in this task. These consumer cooperatives sold goods to the value of Rs. 211.30 crores last year. The target was Rs. 192 crores; it is about one tenth of total trade of consumer cooperatives in the country. Under the accelerated programme for development of consumer schemes 21 department stores popularly known as Cooperative supermarkets are functioning in the states. To expand the business of consumer cooperatives 106 modern retail units, mini super markets, have been opened to serve the needs of weaker sections of the community in backward and industrial areas. There are 52 small branches and 82 smaller branches functioning.

One village one shop is not a slogan in Tamil Nadu. To help people in remote areas get essential commodities at reasonable prices at their very door a large net work of rural outlets have been established. There are 11,110 village shops in Tamil Nadu run exclusively by cooperatives.

Having established a lead in the consumer sector Tamil Nadu has started strengthening producers cooperatives. The intention is to make the producer and the consumer meet directly to do business without the intermediary in the middle. Many producer cooperatives have been established which supply goods directly to the consumer stores.

The success of the cooperative movement depends essentially on membership and management. Towards this end the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Union organises various training programmes through the Cooperative Training College and the seven cooperative training institutes. The Cooperative Societies Act is being revamped so as to protect the movement from vested interests and restore it back to whom it belongs-the common man.



The Anamalai Wild Life Sanctuary, situated in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu, sprawls over an extent of about 960 Sq. K. Ms; and occupies the Southern half of the District. This is one of the largest Indian Sanctuaries and the ***largest in Tamil Nadu*** ; spreading over the famous 'Anamalais' range of hills in the Western Ghat of the Peninsular India.

Till 1977, these forests of Anamalai were managed as a forest division, called 'The Coimbatore South Division' and subjected to the scheduled operations and exploitation under forest management, as per the prescriptions of the Forest Working Plan, then in force. As a result, the inroads into forests were too many which resulted in the large scale decimation of both the flora and the fauna of the locality. In order to pass on atleast or part of the rich natural heritage to posterity the entire Anamalai forests tract was, in the year 1977, constituted into a Wild Life Sanctuary, with the avowed view of protecting and preserving the rich and varied fauna and flora of the locality, and thus was born, this biggest Sanctuary of the State.

THE TRACT IN GENERAL

The teritory of this 'Sanctuary is situated between 10°12' and 11° 7' North latitude and 76° 39' and 77° 56' East longitude. More than 90% of the tract are of mountaneous comprising part of the Western Ghat, south of Palghat gap. Plateaus, on the hill tops are of course not uncommon and they are generally found at about 1,000 m. in elevation. The Sanctuary is bounded by the forests of Madurai North (Forest) division on the East and the Keral a forests on the South. The Northern parts are descending precipitously to the cultivated plain of Coimbatore District in Udumalpet and Pollachi Taluks. The attitudinal variation is ranging from 350 m. at the foot hills to over 2,400 m. at the mountain tops and as a result, the climate and rainfall too correspondingly vary in general.

With the varied geographical, climatic and vegetative characteristics that are available in the Sanctuary, it is no wonder that majority of the Indian species of flora and the fauna are found available in this Sanctuary.

FLORESTICS :

The Forest Vegetation of this Sanctuary exhibits considerable diversities in its types, species admixture and their abundance. Its terrain also exhibits a picturesque landscape with diversified vegetation. The area consists of low type knee deep 'Thorn Forests' to highly rich lofty 'Wet Evergreen Forests' valuable 'Moist Deciduous forests' of this terrain consists in it the valuable Rosewood, Teak, Marudu, Thadasu, Venteak and many timber yielding trees. The Moist forests also consists very luxuriant growth of Bamboos, Reeds, and Canes. Cardamom, Tamarind, Soapnut, Galnut and other Minor Forest Produces are also abundant in these rich forests.

FAUNA :

The Sanctuary can rightfully boast of its varied fauna-mammalian, avian and reptilian.

Elephant, The Indian Gaur, Sambur, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Nilgiri Tahr, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear and Jackal are abundant. Panthers and Tigers are the large carnivores inhabiting this Sanctuary. Primates of all classes are seen and the *Lion tailed* macaque is also seen in the 'Evergreen Forests'. In the cliffs and grasslands, *The Nilgiri Tahr* are common. One of the rarest

sight in the Sanctuary is a herd of these animals residing, just on the side of Aliyar—Attakatti road.

Among the poisonous reptiles Coora, the Hamadryad, the Keeler viper, the russels viper are common. Pythons are also seen in the 'Evergreens'. The *avifauna* consists of almost all the birds found in down south.

The population status of the certain selected animals of this Sanctuary, as derived from the recent 'Census' are furnished below towards ready reference in the interest of the readers.

Tigers	..	22
Panthers	..	60
Elephants	..	600
Indian Gaur	..	1500
Spotted Deer	..	650
Bears	..	50
Monkeys	..	6500

TOURISM :

The 'Sanctuary' has got a vast potential for Tourism development. At present, the following facilities for tourists are made available towards accommodation.

Forest Rest House	..	2 Suits—4 Beds Cook attached.
Wood House	..	-do-
Cheetal Lodge	..	-do-
Bison Lodge	..	4 apartments with 12 Beds. Cook attached
Ambuli Illam	..	3 Suits—6 beds. Cook attached.
Forest Rest House at Sethumadai	..	2 Suits.
,, at Amaravathy	..	3 Suits.
,, at Varagaliar	..	2 Suits.
,, Manamboli	..	2 Suits.

The reservations are made by the 'Wild Life Warden, Anamalais Wildlife Sanctuary, Pollach.

A 'Mini Van' 10 seaters is available to go round the Sanctuary on advance booking. Elephant joy rides into Forests are arranged. Important places of animal sight are connected by a network of motorable roads.

'Habitat' improvement works and other Tourism development programmes with a financial outlay of Rs584 Lakhs has been proposed to be carried out in the next 10 years with a view to build up Wild Life population.

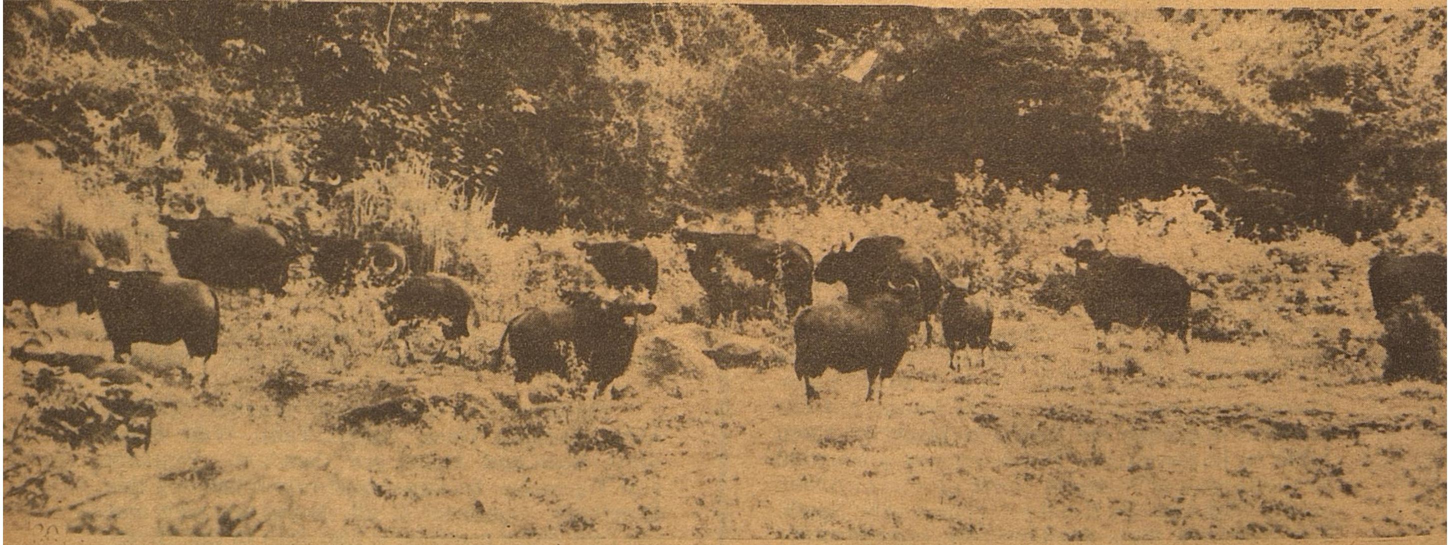
Some of the broad heads under which it is proposed to spend the amount are :

		LAKHS
Habitat Improvement by improving Pasture availability	..	29
Improvement to Water sources by construction of Check dams, Ponds etc.		17
Fire protection works and veterinary care etc.	..	25
Development of Roads & Bridges	..	88
Tourism Development	..	32
Captive Breeding programme	..	65

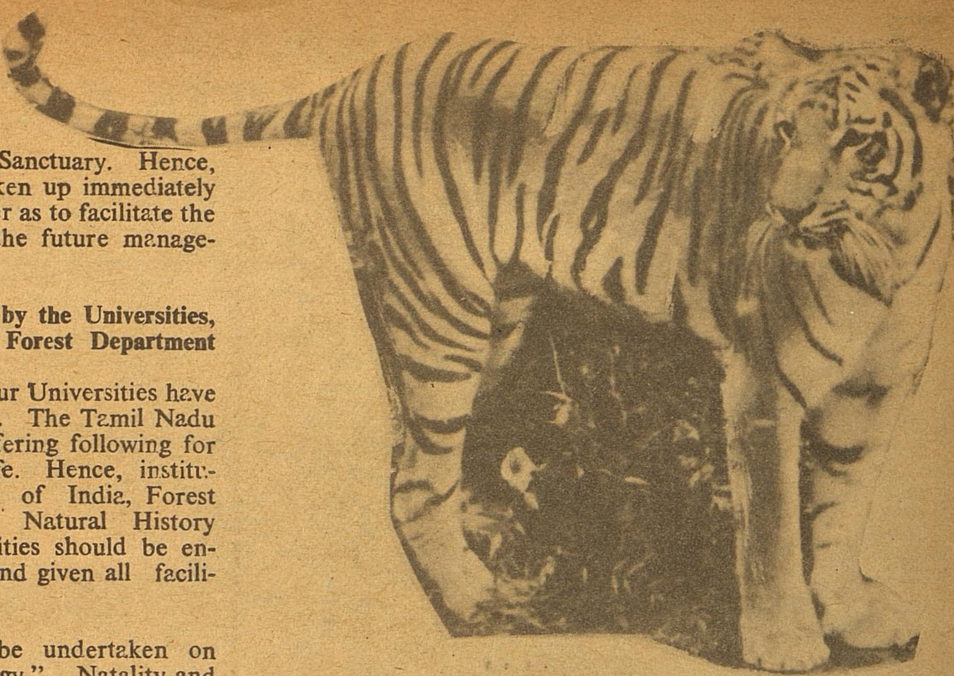
The Elephant camp with 31 Departmental elephants and the biggest Crocodile Breeding Centre are situated in the Sanctuary.

RESEARCH :

Practically very little work has been done for Scientific study of Wildlife. Ecological behavioural studies on Wild Life are essential for the



Scientific management of a Sanctuary. Hence, research studies should be taken up immediately and organised in such a manner as to facilitate the drawing up of schemes for the future management of the Sanctuary.



Research by Scholars founded by the Universities, E. S. I. F. R. I. and the State Forest Department

In recent years, some of our Universities have taken up research on Wildlife. The Tamil Nadu Forest Department is also offering following for pursuing research on Wildlife. Hence, institution life Zoological Survey of India, Forest Research Institute, Bombay Natural History Society ' and various universities should be encouraged to take up research and given all facilitices.

Scientific studies must be undertaken on Carrying Capacity ", "Ecology ". Natality and Breeding potential " Interspersice ' ' Predation ' " Diseases and Parasitism ' ' Population Dynamics' " Behaviour ' ' Food Habits ', ' Food Chain ' and ' Food Web '. " Habitat Management ' etc.

To carry out many such researches, employment of Biologists and Research Scholars is essential. It is proposed to employ Biologists besides sponsoring fellowships under this Management Plan. In the first year of the plan itself one Biologist is to be employed and after assessing his work, the number of Biologists can be increased one to pursue ' Biomass ' and ' Ecological Studies ' another for ' Physiology and Nutrition ' and the third for ' Reproductive behaviour '

Two to three research scholars may also be sponsored for carrying out research.

COMMUNICATIONS :

Pollachi is the Headquarters of the Sanctuary which is about 40 K.Ms. from Coimbatore connected by train as well as motor roads. The nearest airport is Coimbatore, which is also a railway junction. The Sanctuary, from Pollachi is connected with a good number of roads, all motorable, Udumalpet, Palani and Pollachi are the important towns situated on the foot hills. The other places of tourism importance are: Topslip, Attakatti, Valparai, Amaravathi, Thirumoorthy Hills and all are connected with a good system of roads and transport facilities.

PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST :

1. Wood House lawn at Topslip—a grazing ground and natural pen for spotted deers.
2. Pandaravarai, Kolambumalai, Umaya - malai, Perunkunru, Ibex hill and Grass Hills are the ideal abode for Nilgiri Tahr.
3. Anaigundhi Shola, Varagaliar Shola, Panathiar Shola, Manambolli shola are some of the spots which are harbouring the groups of Lion Tailed Macaques.
4. Seechali, Chinnar, Manjampatti and the Grass Hills carry large ~~herds of~~ Indian Gaurs and Elephants.
5. Tigers and Leopords are frequently sighted in many of the road sides inside the Sanctuary.
6. This Sanctuary is noted for Sloth Bears, which are encountered frequently at Mount Stuart Block, Seechali Valley, Chinnar Valley and in Palakadavu Block.
7. The Crocodile Farm brought and maintained by this Management at Amaravathi is worth seeing by every tourist visiting the Sanctuary and this can be said as the biggest of the nation. There are at present, 631 Crocodiles in stock of 1 to 7 years old. The process of egg collection, hatching, feedling etc.., are interesting to watch. February and March are the egg laying season for the Crocodiles and this year, more than 400 Eggs have been collected and kept under hatching. In another one month or so, we a e expecting an addition of not lessthan 200 heads to our livestock of Crocodiles.
8. Amaravathi Reservoir, is a home for sighting Wild Crocodiles of varying sizes.
9. The ' Elephant camp ' at Varagaliar and Kolikamuthi ' is much interesting to visit and is the biggest in the State.
10. Many of the Jungle streams have cascading waterfalls, some of them are idealpicnic spots.

A visit to the elephant camp near Topslip is always a source of enjoyment. The department maintains 31 Elephants logging operations as well as for providing joy rides and for viewing Wildlife.

TEMPLES OF TAMILNADU — A REPOSITORY OF ARTS & CULTURE!

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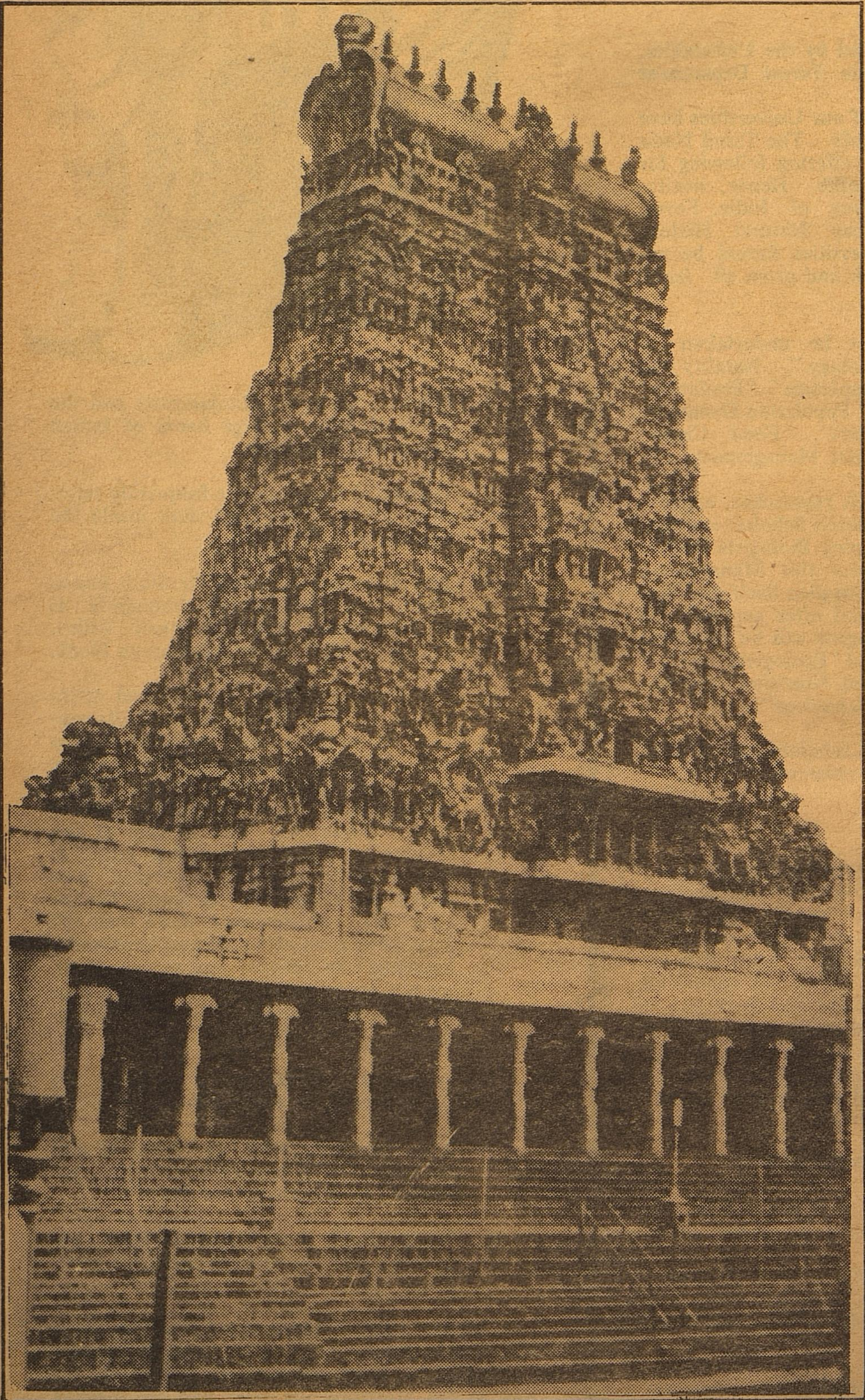

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A rewarding experience.

The fairs & festivals of Tamilnadu are a great attraction to Tourists. Chithirai festival at Madurai, Garudothsavam at Kancheepuram, Pathinettam Perukku along Cauvery, Karthigai Deepam at Tiruvannamalai, Thai Poosam at Palani, Car festival at Madras... these festivals are a colourful pageantry.

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